

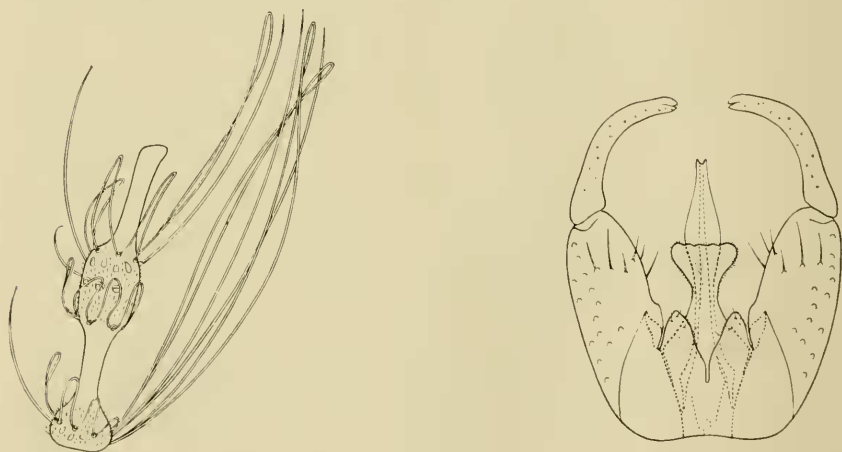
**PHAENOBREMIA DOUTTI, A NEW GALL MIDGE PREDATOR OF  
APHIDS IN CALIFORNIA**

(DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE)

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Larvae of the genus *Phacnobremia* Kieffer (= *Aphidoletes*, Felt not Kieffer) are found commonly preying on aphids in the eastern United States and western Europe. Dr. R. L. Doutt has reared adults from similar larvae found feeding on aphids on shrubs and trees at Albany, California.

According to Dr. Doutt, "The adults are crepuscular and activity begins after sunset. On two successive evenings in mid-June, 1958, observations were made of aphids infesting the growing tips of



*Phacnobremia doutti*, n. sp., male. Fig. 1, antennal segment; fig. 2, hypopygium.

*Salix lasiolepis*. No activity of adult *Phacnobremia* was noted until 8:45 P.M. Pacific Daylight Saving Time. By 9:00 P.M. the adult flies were extremely abundant. Both males and females were collected hovering above the aphid colonies, but the failing light prevented closer observation. The field collected adults were placed in a laboratory cage containing an iris plant heavily infested with the tulip bulb aphid, *Anuraphis tulipae* (Fonse.). Oviposition began immediately.

"Dissections of newly emerged females reared in the laboratory showed that they are apparently incapable of oviposition for at least 24 hours. It is probable that copulation occurs on the first night of emergence, and oviposition definitely begins on the second.

"Laboratory rearings were successful not only on the tulip bulb aphid, but also on the green peach aphid, *Myzus persicae* (Sulz.). In

the field the larvae were found primarily on cotoneaster, pyraecantha, apricot, and willow.”

*Phaenobremia doutti*, n. sp.

The hypogium of *Phaenobremia doutti* is similar to that of *P. recurvata* (Felt), from which it differs in that the distal part of the tegmen is slender. The legs are very long. Dr. R. H. Foote kindly compared specimens with Felt's types.

*Male*.—Flagellar segments each (fig. 1) with the proximal neck about as long as second node, the distal neck slightly longer than the proximal one. Posterior legs about two and one-half times as long as body; posterior tibia and second tarsal segment each as long as posterior femur; third tarsal segment of posterior leg about one-half length of second. Hypopygium (fig. 2) with tenth tergite (dorsal plate) deeply and triangularly incised; tenth sternite (ventral plate) extending well beyond the tergites, strongly widened and subtruncate distally; tegmen extending well beyond tenth segment, widened somewhat at level of caudal margin of tenth sternite and narrow distally. Length of wing, 2.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male, Albany, California, November, 1958 (R. L. Doutt); in the Pritchard collection.

*Paratypes*.—Fifteen males; same data as holotype.

This species is named in honor of Dr. R. L. Doutt, University of California, Albany.

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A NEW RECORD OF PARASITISM OF *LYGUS LINEOLARIS* (P. DE B.)  
(HEMIPTERA) BY TACHINIDAE (DIPTERA)

Tachinid parasites are known from various Hemiptera, but rearing records from *Lygus* appear to be uncommon. This new record may have additional interest because of the method of obtaining the parasites in the laboratory.

In connection with feeding studies on sucking insects in the laboratory, more than five hundred adult *L. lineolaris* were collected from several host plants near Madison, Wisconsin, during late October, 1958. Twenty insects were placed into each rearing container, which consisted of a pint ice cream carton with a Petri dish lid. Fresh green beans were provided for food, and water was supplied through a dental cotton wick. Mature parasite larvae emerged in about three weeks at room temperature, and formed puparia within a few hours on the floor of the container. The puparia were placed singly in glass vials plugged with cotton. Adult flies emerged 10-15 days after puparial formation.

Ten specimens were obtained. These specimens were determined by C. W. Sabrosky, Entomological Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The males were *Oedematopteryx pulverca*